

Hillsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XVI.

FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1835.

No. 771.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TEN DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state. All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post paid.

NOTICE.

A MEETING will take place at Haywood, Chatham county, on Tuesday the 26th of May, with the view of forming a new company to render the Cape Fear River and its tributary streams navigable above Fayetteville. Such persons as feel an interest in effecting the same, are requested to attend said meeting. April 26th. 68—

State of North-Carolina, Orange County.

Superior Court of Law, March Term, 1835.

Andrew Patton vs. Elizabeth Patton. Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elizabeth Patton, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this state. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months in the Hillsborough Recorder, for the said non-resident to appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Orange county, at the court house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and decreed accordingly.

Witness, George W. Bruce, clerk of our said Court, at office, in Hillsborough, the second Monday of March, A. D. 1835.

Geo. W. Bruce, C. S. C.

Price Adv. \$5 00 67—3m

To Journeymen Shoemakers.

Good hands can find constant employ at the Boot and Shoemaking business on application to the subscriber. The Raleigh wages will be given.

CHARLES L. COOLEY.

April 30 69—



THE subscriber has on hand a handsome assortment of Saddler's Materials, and will dispose of all kinds of work in the

SADDLING BUSINESS

at moderate prices, for Cash or credit.

WANTED,

A first rate JOURNEYMAN SADDLER, to whom good wages will be given. Also TWO BOYS as APPRENTICES to the said business.

SOLOMON FULLER.

May 14. 70—

Attention.

To the Commissioned Officers and Musicians belonging to the 47th or Hillsborough Regiment.

YOU are hereby notified and commanded to attend at Hillsborough on the second Saturday of June next, for the purpose of drill and the election of field officers.

Each Captain will be expected to make at that time his annual return.

JEFF. HORNER, Col.

May 14 70—

State of North-Carolina, Orange County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1835.

Jonathan P. Sacer vs. J. Webb summoned as Garnishee.

N this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Neal H. Horton, resides beyond the limits of this state, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for six weeks successively, for the said Horton to appear, and reply and plead, at the next term of this Court, to be held at Hillsborough, on the 4th Monday of May next, or judgment will be rendered against him by default.

JOHN TAYLOR, C. C. C.

Price adv. \$2 25 67. 6w

Plantation For Sale.

THE PLANTATION belonging to the Rev. John Witherspoon, and on which he lately resided, about one mile and a quarter from town, is offered for sale. The plantation contains about six hundred acres, is very pleasantly situated, has on it a very good dwelling house, and all necessary out houses, and some very good meadow. Persons desirous of purchasing can view the premises. For terms apply to

EDMUND STRUDWICK.

November 4. 46—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

CASH FOR NEGROES.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase ONE HUNDRED likely young NEGROES, and will give higher prices in CASH than any other person in market.

GEORGE LAWS.

April 20. 68—



NEW WATCHES, JEWELLERY, & CO.

HUNTINGTON & LYNCH HAVE just received an extensive assortment of goods in their line, consisting of all kinds of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, A GREAT VARIETY OF

Rich and Fashionable JEWELLERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of different kinds,

THERMOMETERS, SPECTACLES, Gold, Silver-Plated, and Steel, to suit all ages.

Also an assortment of PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold unusually low for CASH.

WATCHES repaired at short notice, and warranted.

April 24. 68—

Convention Act.

AN ACT concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

Whereas the General Assembly of North-Carolina have reason to believe that a large portion, if not a majority of the free men of the state, are anxious to amend the Constitution thereof, in certain particulars hereinafter specified, and whereas, while the General Assembly disclaim all right and power in themselves to alter the fundamental law, they consider it their duty to adopt measures for ascertaining the will of their constituents, and to provide the means for carrying that will into effect, when ascertained, therefore

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of each and every county in the state, at the first term that shall be held after the first day of January 1835, shall appoint two inspectors to superintend the polls to be opened at each and every election precinct in said counties, for ascertaining, by ballot, the will of the free men of North Carolina relative to the meeting of a State Convention. And if any court or courts should fail to make such appointments, or if any inspector so appointed should fail to act, it shall be the duty of the sheriff, or the person acting as his deputy on such occasion, with the advice of one justice of the peace, or if none be present, with the advice of three freeholders, to appoint an inspector or inspectors in the place of him or them who fail to act, which inspectors, when duly sworn by some justice of the peace or freeholder to perform the duties of the place with fidelity, shall have the same authority as if appointed by the court.

II. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs of the respective counties in this state, to open polls at the several election precincts in said counties on Wednesday and Thursday, the 1st and 2d of April next; when and where all persons qualified by the constitution to vote for members of the House of Commons may vote for or against a State Convention; those who wish a convention voting with a printed or written ticket, "Convention," and those who do not want a convention voting in the usual way, "No Convention," or "Against Convention."

III. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the sheriffs to make duplicate statements of their polls in their respective counties, sworn to before the clerk of the County Court, one copy of which shall be deposited in said clerk's office, and the other copy transmitted to the Governor of the state at Raleigh, immediately after the election.

IV. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, as soon as he shall have received the returns of the sheriffs, in the presence of the Secretary of State, Public Treasurer, and Comptroller, to compare the number of votes for and against a convention; and if it shall appear that a majority of the votes polled are in favor of it, he shall forthwith publish a proclamation of the fact in each of the newspapers as he may think proper; and shall issue a writ of election to every sheriff of the state, requiring him to open polls for the election of delegates in the Convention, at the same places and under the same rules as prescribed for holding other state elections, and at such time as the Governor may designate.

V. Be it further enacted, That the same persons who were appointed to hold the polls in taking the vote on convention, shall hold them for the election of delegates; provided, that if any of such inspectors shall fail to attend or act, the sheriffs and their deputies shall supply their places in the manner hereinbefore pointed out.

VI. Be it further enacted, That the several County Courts shall allow the sheriffs the same compensation for holding said elections that they usually allow for holding other state elections. And if any sheriff or other officer appointed to hold said elections shall fail to comply with the requisitions of this act, he shall be liable to a fine of one thousand dollars, recoverable before any competent jurisdiction, to the use of the county whose officer he is. And it shall be the duty of the county solicitors to prosecute such suits.

VII. Be it further enacted, That all persons qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, under the present constitution, shall be entitled to vote for members to said

Convention. And all free white men of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been resident in the state one year previous to, and shall continue to be no resident at the time of election, shall be eligible to a seat in said Convention: Provided he possess the freehold required of a member of the House of Commons under the present constitution.

VIII. Be it further enacted, That each county in this state shall be entitled to elect two delegates to said convention, and no more.

IX. Be it further enacted, That if any vacancy shall occur in any county delegation, by death or otherwise, the Governor shall forthwith issue a writ to supply the vacancy; and the delegates shall convene in or near the city of Raleigh, on the first Thursday in June next; and provided that a quorum does not attend on the day, the delegates may adjourn from day to day until a quorum is present; and a majority of delegates elected shall constitute a quorum to do business.

X. Be it further enacted, That no delegate elect shall be permitted to take his seat in Convention until he shall have taken and subscribed the following oath of affirmation: I, A. B., do solemnly swear, (or affirm, as the case may be,) that I will not, either directly or indirectly, evade or disregard the duties enjoined, or the limits fixed to this convention, by the people of North Carolina, as set forth in the act of the General Assembly passed in 1834, entitled, "An act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina," which act was ratified by the people: so help me God.

XI. Be it further enacted, That the Public Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized to pay, upon the warrant of the Governor, such sums of money as may be necessary for the contingent charges of the convention; and also to pay each member of the convention one dollar and fifty cents per day during his attendance thereon, and five cents for every mile he may travel to and from the convention.

XII. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, immediately after the ratification of this act, to transmit a copy to each county clerk in the state, and cause it to be published until the meeting of the Convention, in the newspapers of the state.

XIII. Be it further enacted, That the following propositions shall be submitted to the people for their assent or dissent to the same; the former of which shall be understood as expressed by the vote "for convention," and the latter by the vote "no convention," at the time and in the mode herein before provided, to wit: That the said Convention, when a quorum of the delegates who shall be elected are assembled, shall frame and devise amendments to the constitution of this state, so as to reduce the number of members in the Senate to not less than thirty-four nor more than fifty, to be elected by districts; which districts shall be laid off at convenient and prescribed periods, by counties, in proportion to the public taxes paid into the treasury of the state by the citizens thereof: Provided, that no county shall be divided in the formation of a senatorial district; and when there are one or more counties having an excess of taxation above the ratio required to form a senatorial district, adjoining a county or counties deficient in such ratio, the excess or excesses aforesaid shall be added to the taxation of the county or counties deficient, and if, with such addition, the county or counties receiving it shall have the requisite ratio, such county and counties each shall constitute a senatorial district. 2d. That the said convention shall form and devise a further amendment to the said constitution, whereby to reduce the number of members in the House of Commons to not less than ninety nor more than one hundred and twenty, exclusive of borough members, which the convention shall have the discretion to exclude in whole or in part; and the residue to be elected by counties or districts, or both, according to their federal population, viz. according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and including Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons; and the enumeration to be made at convenient and prescribed periods; but each county shall have at least one member in the House of Commons, although it may not contain the requisite ratio of population. 3d. That the said Convention shall also frame and devise amendments to said constitution, whereby it shall be made necessary for persons voting for a Senator, and persons eligible to the Senate, to possess the same residence and freehold qualifications respectively, in the senatorial district, as is now required in the county; Provided, that they shall not in any manner disqualify any of the free white men of this state from voting for members in the House of Commons, who are qualified to vote under the existing constitution of the state. 4th. That said convention may also consider of, and in their discretion propose the following other amendments to the said constitution, or any of them, to viz. So as, 1st. To abrogate or restrict the right of free negroes or mulattoes to vote for members of the Senate or House of Commons. 2d. To disqualify members of the assembly and officers of the state, or those who hold places of trust under the authority of the state, from being or continuing such while they hold any other office or appointment under the government of the state or of the U. States, or any other government whatsoever. 3d. To provide that capitulation tax on slaves and free white polls shall be equal throughout the state. 4th. To provide for some mode of appointing and removing from office militia officers and justices of the peace, different from that which is now practised. 5th. To compel the members of the General Assembly to vote viva voce in the election of officers whose appointment is conferred on that body. 6th. To amend the thirty-second article of the constitution of the state. 7th. To provide for supplying vacancies in the General Assembly of this state, when such vacancies occur by resignation or death, or otherwise, before the meeting of the General Assembly. 8th. To provide for biennial meetings instead of annual meetings of the General Assembly; and if they shall determine on biennial sessions, then they may alter the constitution in such parts of it as require the annual election of members of assembly and officers of state, and the triennial election of secretary of state, and provide for their election every two years. 9th. To provide for the election of Governor of the state by the qualified voters for the members of the House of Commons; and to prescribe the term for which the Governor shall be elected, and the number of terms during which he shall be eligible. And the said

convention shall adopt ordinances for carrying into effect the amendments which shall be made; and shall submit said amendments to the determination of all the qualified voters of the state; but they shall not alter any other article in the constitution or bill of rights, nor propose any amendments to the same, except those which are herein before enumerated.

XIV. Be it further enacted, That if a majority of voters at the election first directed to be held by this act shall be found "for convention," it shall be considered and understood that the people, by their vote as aforesaid, have conferred on the delegates to said convention the power and authority to make alterations and amendments in the existing constitution of the state, in the particulars herein enumerated, or any of them, but in no others.

XV. Be it further enacted, That the said convention, after having adopted amendments to the constitution in any or all of said particulars, shall prescribe some mode for the ratification of the same, by the people or their representatives; and shall prescribe all necessary ordinances and regulations for the purpose of giving full operation and effect to the constitution as altered and amended.

XVI. Be it further enacted, That the convention shall provide in what manner amendments shall in future be made to the constitution of the state.

Read three times, and ratified in General Assembly, 6th January, 1835.

AN ACT supplemental to an Act, passed at the present session, entitled An Act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the following propositions shall be submitted to the people for their assent or dissent, in the same manner and under the same forms, regulations and restrictions as were prescribed and adopted in an act, passed at the present session, entitled "An act concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina." That the said convention may, in their discretion, devise and propose the following amendments to the said constitution, or any of them, as, 1st. To provide that the Attorney General shall be elected for a term of years. 2d. To provide a tribunal whereby the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, and other officers of the state, may be impeached and tried for corruption and mal-practice in office. 3d. To provide that upon conviction of any Justice of the Peace of any infamous crime or of corruption and mal-practice in office, his commission shall be vacated, and said Justice rendered forever disqualified from holding such appointment. 4th. To provide for the removal of any of the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, in consequence of mental or physical inability, upon a concurrent resolution of two thirds of both branches of the legislature. 5th. To provide that the salaries of the Judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. 6th. To provide against unnecessary private legislation. 7th. To provide that no Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts shall, whilst retaining his judicial office, be eligible to any other, except to the Supreme Court bench. 8th. Be it further enacted, That should the people decide in favor of a call of a convention, as is provided for in the before referred to act, the said convention is hereby authorized and empowered to consider of, and in their discretion propose, the above additional amendments to the said constitution, or any of them. Read three times, and ratified in General Assembly, 9th January, 1835.

FORTUNE'S HOME!!

NORTH-CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

FIFTH CLASS, FOR 1835.

To be drawn at Mufreesborough, Hertford co. on Friday the 22d of May,

ON THE POPULAR Terminating-Figure System

Stevenson & Points, Managers.

CAPITAL } PRIZE, } \$6000!

SCHEME.

| | | | |
|-----------------|---------|----|---------|
| 1 Prize of | \$8,000 | is | \$8,000 |
| 1 Prize of | 3,000 | is | 3,000 |
| 1 Prize of | 2,000 | is | 2,000 |
| 8 Prizes of | 1,000 | is | 8,000 |
| 10 Prizes of | 500 | is | 5,000 |
| 10 Prizes of | 400 | is | 4,000 |
| 10 Prizes of | 300 | is | 3,000 |
| 10 Prizes of | 200 | is | 2,000 |
| 100 Prizes of | 100 | is | 10,000 |
| 100 Prizes of | 50 | is | 5,000 |
| 116 Prizes of | 30 | is | 3,480 |
| 201 Prizes of | 20 | is | 4,020 |
| 300 Prizes of | 15 | is | 4,500 |
| 6,000 Prizes of | 10 | is | 60,000 |
| 6,000 Prizes of | 6 | is | 36,000 |
| 6,000 Prizes of | 4 | is | 24,000 |

18,868 Prizes, amounting to \$180,000

All Prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Whole Tickets, . . . \$4
Halves, . . . 2
Quarters, . . . 1

Tickets to be had of ALLEN PARKS, Agent, HILLSBOROUGH, NORTH-CAROLINA. May 1. 69—

JOB-PRINTING, Executed at this Office with neatness and accuracy.

ECLIPSE LIGHTFOOT,



Full Brother to the present Black Maria and Shark.

THE most beautiful horse ever seen in this quarter of the world, was got by American Eclipse; his dam Lady Lightfoot by old Sir Archey; his grand dam old Black Maria, by imported Shark, his great grand dam by imported Clockfast, (half brother to imported Medley;) his g. g. grand dam Col. Burwell's Maria, by Fitzhugh's famous Regulus, (son of imported Fearnought, out of imported Jenny Dismal) his g. g. grand dam, Col. Burwell's famous mare Camilla, by imported Fearnought; his g. g. g. grand dam Col. Burd's imported Calista, by Forester—Crab—Hobgoblin—Bajazet's dam by Whitmore—Leedes—Barb mare. Gentlemen possessing and reading the horse books of this country and England, are requested to examine them diligently for themselves; but for those not having the means of acquiring the same information, I beg to be permitted to state, that a better pedigree cannot exist. If blood consists in a near consanguinity to a strain of horses most remarkable for all the high and desirable qualities in the zoology of horses, a simple relation of facts will establish Eclipse Lightfoot as equal to any horse upon earth. And what are the facts? I begin with those most recent, and nearest home. He himself has been twice sold in less than six months; first time for \$7,000—second time for \$10,000. His full brother, Shark, still more recently, for \$15,000. His full sister, the present Black Maria, is held by her owner at \$8 or \$10,000. Eclipse, who is the sire of Eclipse Lightfoot, is the first horse that ever sold for \$10,000, in America. And a year or two ago, at 20 years old, he again sold for about the same sum. He ran until he was nine years old—all his races four mile heats—and was taken off the turf sound as a nut. He was never beaten; and to use the language of one of his strongest opponents at one time, "He challenged the world—he beat the world—he won a world of money—and he is a world's wonder." Lady Lightfoot, dam of Eclipse Lightfoot, ran at all distances and at all places, until she was 11 years old. She was beaten but seldom—once by Beggar Girl, 2 mile heats, when she was prepared and run down for 4 miles, once by the great lusty nature Hermaphrodite, whom she beat twice, (all 4 mile heats.) She was twice beaten by the invincible Eclipse; which is to place the laurel from one side of the diadem to place it the more gracefully on the other.—And she was beaten at 11 years old, by Botay Richards; but it was evident her day had passed, and she would then have been, where she so gloriously died, among the first matrons of the age. In 1815, then 3 years old, she won all her stakes, and was carried to Charleston, S. C. by Gen. Wynn, where she won in three consecutive days, at 2, 3 and 4 mile heats, all the money run for in the week, beating the best horses of the day. Among them the famous Lottery, (dam of Kosciusko, Saxe Weimer and Crusader;) the famous Transport, (dam of Bertrand, jr. and Little Venus;) the famous Merino Fawcett, (dam of Phillis and Gehanna;) and others: a feat never before or since performed by any horse. She won innumerable races, but most remarkable, 7 Jockey Club Purse, at 10 years old!!!

Old Black Maria, by imported Shark, grand dam of Eclipse Lightfoot, ran until she was 14 years old; acquired for herself and posterity an imperishable fame—won a number of races—lost a few in the down-hill of life, and was only rivalled by her next kin. Imported Shark, (great grand sire of Eclipse Lightfoot,) was got by Marske, the sire of the great Eclipse, in England; and is, of course, his half brother, and the great grand-son of Childers. To these two horses he has been frequently compared as next; but by the fairest reasoning in the world he must be at least their equal. He ran more races—won more money—was only beaten by two horses, and that readily accounted for. Dorimont (sire of Gabriel,) beat him, evidently by the difference of weight given him for the year. Shark beat him, when aged, and both carried the same weight. Pretender, (his half brother,) by Marske, beat him, from a slight defect in the heels, a disease very common. A notice, in the racing calendar for 1787, (I think,) says he won upwards of 22,000 guineas (about \$100,000;) and it is said, by high authority, that 10,000 guineas were offered for him, as he left the New-Market Course for the last time.

If beauty, action, speed, bottom, durability to last upon the turf, and longevity are the grand desiderata to breeders, no strain of horses possesses it in a more pre-eminent degree. These are the qualities—the blood of Eclipse Lightfoot; not to be detracted from by a full and still further extension, too lengthy for publication. He has been twice purchased out of a training stable, in which he was at the head, and by well approved judges; and for general and immediate benefit has been put to stand. Over this, the horse could have no possible control; but it is a just cause to inveigh against his unkind owners, for depriving him the chance by his might and strength, or sustaining side by side with his closest skin, his growing fame. If my life rested upon it, I would take him for all distances, sooner than any horse upon earth, not more tried, and as a stallion, second to none.

He is now at his harem, in Mecklenburg, Va. five miles south of Boydton, near Taylor's Ferry, on Roanoke, where he will be let to mares at \$60 the season. Any gentleman putting five mares or becoming responsible for them, will be charged \$50 each—\$1 to the groom in every instance. Great liberality will be exercised in putting first rate mares (runners themselves or producing runners.) Mares missing this season, will be put next gratis. Every preparation has been made for keeping mares, and all care taken to prevent accidents, but no liability. Mares fed at 25 cents per day. Those with colts at their side, will be fed, unless positively prohibited. Mares from a distance, in foal, had better be sent before foaling. The season will expire on the 1st of July.

JOHN C. GOODE.

March 26. 69—



RURAL ECONOMY.

"May your rich soil,
Eubant, nature's better blessings pour
On every land."

in the Ohio Farmer.

CULTURE OF THE CUCUMBER.

I will state a fact relative to the planting of cucumbers which came under my observation, and which is worthy of being known. I shall at least give a further trial myself of its reality; though I cannot conceive there is a doubt remaining on the subject. Last spring, a friend of mine and myself were planting cucumbers at the same time. I was planting mine, as is usual in gardens, by mixing a small portion of stable manure with the earth, and raising the hill an inch or two above the surface of the ground. Observing it, he jocosely remarked, "Let me show you how to raise cucumbers!" Never having much luck in raising them, I cheerfully agreed to his proposition. He commenced by making holes in the earth, at the distance intended for the hills, that would hold about a peck—he then filled them with dry leached ashes, covering the ashes with a very small quantity of earth. The seed were then planted on a level with the surface of the ground. I was willing to see the experiment tried, but had no expectation of any thing but a loss of seed, labor and soil. But imagine my astonishment, (notwithstanding a drier season never was known, and almost a universal failure of garden vegetables,) when I beheld vines remarkably thrifty, and as fine a crop of cucumbers as any one need wish to raise, and continued to bear for a very long time, unusually so in fact. I will not philosophize or moralize on this subject, but say to all, try it; and instead of throwing your ashes in a useless heap to stumble over, near your door, put it to its proper use and reap your "rich reward."

PRUNING FRUIT TREES.

We deprecate the old practice of trimming fruit trees, in autumn, winter or spring. Vegetation being then dormant, the tree can make no speedy effort to cover the wounds inflicted by the knife and saw. These wounds, exposed to searching winds, and a scorching sun, become diseases, and often bring on premature decay. Besides, an attentive observer must have noticed, that whenever pruning is performed in the spring, three shoots are often thrown out, where one has been cut away, so that the very evil which it is intended to remedy, a redundancy of useless spray, is increased rather than diminished. If pruning is performed in summer, after the first growth, say in the first fifteen days in July or the last seven in June, the tree then abounds in elaborated sap, the wounds are speedily healed, and amply protected by the foliage from the malign influence of the sun and winds. We have remarked in successive years, and the fact is noticed by others, that when a tree is pruned in summer, there are very seldom any sprouts seen to shoot from the parts where the knife and saw have been employed. If the reader will try the experiment of summer pruning upon a few trees, we have little doubt he will agree with us, that it has a decided preference over that performed in any other season. The grand error of our farmers consists in not pruning at all, or only at long intervals, when it becomes necessary to take out large limbs, and in doing this, the axe is too often employed, which mangles the tree so badly that they seldom fully recover from it. Pruning should be performed annually, while the limbs to be taken off, and the spray, are small. The operation is then trifling and safe, and the wounds speedily heal. We want no better evidence of a slovenly farmer, than to see his fruit trees so enveloped with suckers as to render it doubtful which is the parent—a case which, bating a little fiction, is often witnessed by the traveller.

From the Gen. M. Mountaineer.

EMIGRATION.

The tide of emigration from this state has been greater, we venture to assert, within the last three or four years, than was ever before witnessed in this vast republic; and the current is still moving. Within the reach of our observation, a considerable number of respectable and wealthy inhabitants have left almost every neighborhood, for Alabama or the "far West;" and hundreds are now making preparations to remove in the course of the ensuing fall or winter. Large numbers have left this and the adjoining districts; and we are informed that all other parts of the state are similarly situated. If things continue in this manner a few years more, the state will, in a measure, be depopulated. Property, to the amount of several millions, has already been removed, and many thousands of the inhabitants have gone with it.

What is the cause of all this emigration? No doubt many, of all parties, have

left on account of the political excitement which has existed here for the last four or five years; and the balance have gone because their lands are worn out, and consequently become unproductive. Are there no means of remedying those evils, from which our inhabitants seem to be fleeing as from the plague?

The first cause we see no probability of eradicating from the state at present—for we are told, that the party in power will throw off the shackles of Government the first opportunity that offers; and who, that has any thing at all at stake, wishes to risk his family and property in a country, whilst it is threatened with revolution, and a continual and angry turmoil is kept alive, when he can go elsewhere and live in peace and safety? Let the rulers of our once happy state look to these matters before it is too late—if that period has not already arrived.

The second cause, the exhausted condition of the soil, may yet be remedied.—Our farmers will be compelled, in many instances, to alter the present mode of cultivating their fields, or they will not have the means wherewith to leave the state. Rotation of crops and manuring will soon have to be resorted to, in order to afford a comfortable living, for those who remain. If we had not the "kindest" soil on the face of the globe, under the cultivation which many of our farmers give their lands, they would not raise sufficient produce to subsist upon. But we perceive that quite a number have commenced improving their lands, who believe it is less trouble and expense to enrich an old field which "lies well," than it is to clear and wear out new ground. If the people would calmly consider these things, the motion of the wheel which appears to be removing a large portion of her citizens and property from the state, would be in a manner stopped; until then, we suppose they will continue to leave us.

American Silk Hosiery.—We were shown at Mr. Bird's store, in this town, this week, some very beautiful specimens of silk hosiery, for gentlemen, entirely of American fabric. They were a very neat and fine article, with every indication of durability, and are equal, if not superior to those of European manufacture. The silk was produced and manufactured at Dedham, Massachusetts, and sold at \$10 per lb. It was made into hose at the manufactory in Newburyport. We believe that small quantities of silk goods have been occasionally manufactured in different parts of our country, within a few years. Among other articles, we were shown, about a year since, a large variety of vesting patterns, manufactured by Mr. Golding of this town. These things all give an earnest of what may, and ultimately will be, accomplished in this country in the manufacture of silk goods. *Charlestown Aurora.*

BEAUTIFUL MACHINERY.

To those who love to contemplate the results of human ingenuity, as manifested in complicated machinery, a visit to the paper mills of Newton, a few miles from Boston, will afford the highest degree of satisfaction. The rags, by the operation of simple, yet well devised combination of wheels, are reduced very rapidly to a sort of paste. This is then spread out, by the movement of other machinery, unassisted by hands, into a thin, broad sheet, which goes onward, over rollers and down between cylinders heated by steam, &c., till it finally makes its appearance at the extremity of a room, about twenty five feet from where it flowed out of a vat of cold water, in the form of a beautiful ribbon of white dry paper, fit for immediate use. Millions of yards might easily be manufactured, in one unbroken piece. For the convenience of the printers, however, the paper is cut into any required size, by revolving shears. On the whole, after having carefully examined this wonderful labor-saving machinery, we have come to the conclusion that it must be regarded as one of the most extraordinary productions of the age. *Scientific Tracts.*

A Large Tree Transplanted.—In speaking of the removal of the Jingo tree, we remarked, says the Boston Transcript, that it was probably the largest ever transplanted in this vicinity. We have since learnt that we were in error. About a week since, a Sycamore, or Buttonwood tree, 50 feet high, and 7½ in circumference, was transplanted at East Boston, under the direction of Mr. Eddy, the Engineer there. It was removed a distance of upwards of twelve hundred feet from its original position, and treated on the principles established by Sir Henry Stewart, at Allanton House, Scotland, with the exception that the machinery for raising and setting up the tree was different, being such as could conveniently be obtained at East Boston. The tree now stands in front of the Maverick House. We are gratified to learn also, that a machine is in building, for the express purpose of removing and transplanting large trees at East Boston, where they are to be a principal ornament to the place.

A Bull Fight with Steam.—A few days since, as the locomotive steam engine was passing along the Columbia Rail Road, the engineer espied a noble bull driving across the field apparently to give battle to the machine. He was

coming at the top of his speed, his tail stuck right into the air, and his head down, as if for immediate attack. As the bull errant rushed onward, the director checked the car and received the blow upon the front wheel. The animal recoiled several steps—the puffing of the steam pipe seemed to challenge him to a second onset, and on he came, bellowing and tearing up the earth, while his eyes seemed to shoot forth baneful fire. The engineer thought that his safety consisted in moving; he therefore put on the whole head of the accumulated steam, and the car started like the wind. The enraged beast struck short of his aim, he missed his footing, and rolled down a high embankment, to the infinite gratification of those who had watched his behaviour, and to the glory of the engineer.—*U. S. Gazette.*

THE PRESS.

Extract from Mr. Hamer's Report on the subject of Public Printing, presented to the House of Representatives on the 21st of February last.

That the art of printing has done more to enlighten and exalt the human mind than all the other arts together, will perhaps be denied by no one who has taken the trouble to investigate the history of his race. Its discovery forms an era in human annals. Beyond it all is dreary and obscure, except here and there a bright spot to relieve the eye from the painful contemplation of a darkness so universal. Art and science, it is true, had made considerable progress in some favored communities, but a knowledge of the discoveries and improvements upon which we delight to dwell, was confined to a fortunate few, who, however they might have been inclined to disseminate what they knew, had it not in their power to effect an object so full of patriotism and benevolence. The living mass that makes up all of what is denominated either savage or barbarous nations, and constitutes a vast majority of the most highly cultivated nations of antiquity, was doomed to perpetual ignorance and degradation in the moral world. No mode of escape could be devised for them. Books were scarce; the process of multiplying them by copies, the work of clerks, and the enormous prices consequent upon this mode of multiplication, must forever have shut out a large majority of such nations from the principal source of mental improvement.

Printing, at a single blow, demolished these barriers. It threw open all the doors of the temple, and permitted the poor and the ignorant to walk in unmolested, to gaze upon the resplendent beauties that adorned its walls, and to bear off the invaluable treasures that filled its courts—treasures that were the accumulation of ages, and which till that moment had been totally concealed from the eye of the multitude. A great moral revolution was effected, as in the twinkling of an eye. Before that period, kings, nobles and governors were every thing, and the people nothing. From that period the people became every thing, and kings, nobles and governors nothing. The literal existence of this contrast, of this astonishing transformation, it is true, has not yet been realized, but the work has been going on. The rays of light are falling upon the most benighted regions; the force of truth is breaking through all opposition; and the period is not far distant, when man shall stand forth in the freedom, the dignity, and the majesty of his nature, liberated from the shackles that have so long degraded body and soul; when the people will be completely sovereign; and an enlightened public opinion shall be the only rule of action to all in authority, from the highest to the lowest station. This time will come, and this will be the work of the Press.

Ought this great moral engine to be free? Whatever difference of opinion may have existed elsewhere upon this subject, there seems to have been none among our ancestors. A censorship of the press has been established under most, if not all the tyrannical governments of Europe. The court of Rome set the example in the latter part of the fifteenth century; other despotic governments adopted the principle, and made the press propagate such opinions and sentiments only as suited the views of those who controlled its movements. No works of any kind could see the light, but such as had been licensed by the government. The people, so far from being blessed by the art which seemed to have been invented for their use alone, were not only deprived of its benefits, but had its immense power turned against themselves, and their country flooded with doctrines and opinions calculated to rivet their chains more firmly and to doom them to a perpetual servitude.

To the honor of our ancestors, be it known, that this censorship of the press was first abolished in England. This great event took place in the year 1694. Since that time the English press has been free. A censorship is unknown in this country. The lofty spirit of American liberty would trample upon an effort to limit the freedom of discussion. Truth courts investigation, and he who fears it is generally conscious that the truth is against him.

Freedom of speech and of the press are one and the same thing. In a small community, all may assemble for deliberation and each hear what the other has to advance for the general good. This

was the case in some of the ancient republics. But in a large country this cannot be; and resort must be had to the press for the circulation of facts and opinions that are connected with the public interest.

The freedom of speech, enjoyed by members of this house, would be of little avail if they were not allowed to print and circulate their sentiments among their constituents, and in the country at large.

Errors, indiscretions, corruptions and usurpations might exist to an alarming extent, yet reform would be utterly hopeless. Before reform can take place in the legislation or administration of a free government, we must first reform public opinion. How is this to be done, unless the people can be approached through the aid of the press, and induced to read and consider the productions of those who are laboring for the public welfare.

The history of the world, for the last century, scarcely furnishes an instance of a revolution in government that has not been produced, in a good degree, by the genial influence of the press. In some cases, the books and pamphlets, and in others the newspapers, have wrought a change in public opinion that has been followed up by civil commotions tending to enlarge the privileges of the people. Uniformly, the newspaper presses have led off in favor of liberal principles. Witness the recent revolution in France and Belgium. Whenever any portion of the press lags behind, it is in the pay and under the control of individuals whose interests are adverse to those of the majority. Left free, it goes with the people as certainly as water seeks to find its level.

A great deal has been said of the licentiousness of the press; but not a charge can be made against it that does not apply in principle to the printers and publishers of books, and to the freedom of speech. Do the public journals abuse their liberty? so do those who print pernicious books and circulate scandalous reports. Do the newspapers delaminate great and good men? so do the others; and often in a more permanent and dangerous form. Have they condemned sound doctrines in ethics and politics, and maintained principles that must overthrow all government and resolve society into its original elements? Books and orators do the same thing in a more seductive and effectual manner. It is impossible to separate them. To condemn one is to pass sentence against the others.

If the press has a great influence in the formation and communication of opinions, is it not all important that we should elevate and purify it by all the means in our power? This can never be done by proscription. All experience proves that men of talents and virtue who have a desire for distinction, will select that path which is most likely to lead them to their object. Do we desire to see men of high character and splendid talents engaged in conducting the periodicals of our country? render the profession honorable. To degrade it, is to drive them from it, and to abandon your public press to the superintendence of incompetent and unprincipled individuals wholly unworthy of so high a trust. There is a great deal of the odium of the profession attaches to each member of it, honest and pure as he may be; and perhaps there is no position in society where it is so difficult for a man to retain a pure character as at the editorial desk. If this be true, does it not follow that there is no one in which a character so preserved more richly deserves the public approbation? A man who becomes an editor, makes himself a target for the arrows of detraction and an object of blackening abuse; and if it be difficult in this situation to maintain perfect purity of character, it is still more difficult to make it appear so. The resolute advocates of free principles in all ages, whether acting as orators, statesmen or editors, have been objects of brutal attack by the minions of power and corruption.

Foreign Intelligence.

SPAIN.—We regret to learn that the war in Spain is assuming a more brutal and ferocious character. A letter from Bayonne of the 4th of April gives the substance of a general order issued by Mina on the 30th of March, in which the inhabitants of Navarre are warned that unless within eight days the young men who have taken up arms in favor of Don Carlos return to their homes, their fathers, as well as the authorities of the place in which they live, shall be arrested and one out of five shot, and their houses burned to the ground. The authorities are also commanded under pain of death to inform the nearest column of the Queen's troops, of the appearance of any Carlists, the number, the chief who is at the head of them, and the direction they may take. The same penalty is denounced against all surgeons and other medical men who may attend any wounded Carlists. In several places, besides those expressly ordered by Don Carlos, enrolments of men have been made for his service.

FROM CAPE DE VERDES.

Capt. Rider, of the brig Selina and Jane, arrived at Salem from Cape de Verdes, informs that in the month of March, on the day he sailed from Port

Praya for the river Gambia, a party of Portuguese soldiers revolted and were guilty of the most atrocious outrages, murdering many persons with savage cruelty, and plundering the town at their pleasure. Finally they seized three vessels lying in port, one of which was the cidevant N. Y. news schooner "Evening Edition," and made their escape, all but thirty of them, who had gone into the country after a supply of bullocks, and were seized by the natives. The revolutionists took possession of the custom house, and plundered it of all its contents, throwing into the streets a valuable cargo of silks belonging to a French vessel in port, and stored in the custom house. Six of their own officers were among the persons murdered by the mutineers. The Salem Lighthouse, a new weekly paper, says:—

The above Portuguese soldiers arrived about the 10th of February, their officers bringing their families with them. On the night of the 21st March, the soldiers rose upon and imprisoned their officers, seized upon the person of the Governor, whom they confined a prisoner in his own house, and took the entire possession of the whole place. Many private houses were completely stripped by them of every thing valuable, and the occupants fled at midnight for their lives. The next day they declared for Don Miguel, and paraded about the town playing his march.

They then made known their design of plundering and burning every house in the place, and of taking the lives of the inhabitants. The greatest confusion and alarm prevailed, and the people fled in every direction. None remained, excepting the families of the Governor and of Messrs. Gardner and Merrill. The latter gentleman is American Consul at the Islands. He applied to the commander of the revolutionary troops and demanded protection as an American. He was directed to hoist the American flag over his house and property, and was promised that it should be a sufficient protection. This promise was faithfully kept, and a guard was stationed at Mr. V.'s residence.

The most horrible part of the story remains to be told. The above narrated events took place on Sunday, and on Monday they imprisoned the wives and families of the officers, (already imprisoned,) and on the night of the same day, they took from the prison these unfortunate men, led them to a retired spot, a short distance from the town, and there most inhumanly shot them down in cold blood. But one individual escaped, and that escape was almost a miracle. By this time the soldiers had become somewhat alarmed by the report of an armed force marching against them from the country, and commenced making preparations for departure. A party of them were searching for bullocks, and discovered this body of men coming towards St. Jago. The rebels collected their whole force to oppose them, but seeing their superiority in point of numbers, made the best of their way on board two brigs then in the harbour, and which they had previously got ready in case of such an emergency, and succeeded in effecting their escape entirely unpunished.

FRANCE.

The President of the Council, in the course of a debate in the Chamber of Deputies, made the following remarks:

In expressing doubts of the good faith of France, the President of the United States had done so without the shadow of a pretext. From respect for the American people, he would abstain from characterising their President's conduct. The French Government had addressed no reproach to the American Government, but had simply recalled the French ambassador. No stronger measure could have been adopted, unless a declaration of war had been made. The American Chambers had paid no attention to the menacing recommendations of President Jackson. Had it been otherwise, France would have adopted the necessary measures, but without bravado, and as best became the dignity of a great nation.—(Hear, hear.) On the improbable supposition of a war between France and America, it was not the former that could be exposed to the danger of an invasion, and the losses which French commerce might sustain, would not be wholly without compensation.—(Sensation.)—The Chamber had an undoubted right to decide on the treaty of 1831. If it approved of that treaty, it would vote the funds necessary for carrying it into execution. The question might therefore be reduced to these terms—What was necessary for the honor of France? What was required by the respect due to the rights of nations—and to the principles of public probity? The President of the Council here entered into certain considerations, connected with the history of the American claim, whence he inferred that it was impossible to deny that France had injured America, and consequently owed her an indemnity. Napoleon himself had in principle admitted the justice of the American claim. The government of the Restoration had repeatedly admitted it; and was the government of July to be less liberal than Napoleon—less just than the government of the Restoration?

The increase of population in the United States is four hundred thousand annually, or one thousand souls every day.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, May 29.

The President of the United States has issued his proclamation, giving notice, that the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and impost within the United States are suspended and discontinued, so far as respects the vessels, produce, &c. of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg Schwerin.

William Garner was executed at Warrenton on Friday the 15th inst. agreeable to sentence, for the murder of his wife.

Land Sales.—Notice is given, by proclamation published in the Government papers, that public sales of land will take place at the places and times following, viz:

At the land office at Detroit, in the territory of Michigan, commencing on Monday, the 10th day of August next.

At the land office at Mineral Point, in the Wisconsin district, in the territory of Michigan, commencing on Monday, the 7th day of September next.

At the land office at Green Bay, in the Territory of Michigan, commencing on Monday, the 17th day of August next.

In the State of Indiana, at the land office at Laporte, on Monday, the 7th day of September next.

At the same place, in continuation, commencing on Monday, the 21st day of September next.

At the land office at Fort Wayne, on Monday, the 12th day of October next.

At the land office at Danville in the state of Illinois, commencing on Monday, the 21st day of September next.

Register.

Hail Storm.—This village and neighborhood were visited on the night of the 8th instant (Friday,) with one of the most terrific hail storms ever witnessed in this latitude. The day had been rather warm for the season, and after night came on, it began to cloud up, with thundering and lightning. Appearances of a gust grew more and more threatening, until about half past 10 o'clock. A storm of wind and hail then burst upon us with resistless fury. Glass windows gave way before it, as though they had been wet paper, and in a twinkling were shivered into a thousand pieces. The wind was from the North West, and although the shower of hail stones appeared to continue only for a minute or two, scarcely a sound pane of glass, in an exposed situation, was left in the whole village. The next morning our dwellings presented a truly desolate and dilapidated spectacle. A gentleman who made an estimate, informed us that there were more than 5,000 panes of glass broken in town. Some chimneys were blown down and other damage done. The crop of early vegetables has been almost wholly destroyed.

The tornado (for such it was in fact,) proceeded in a north-easterly direction from this place, doing much damage in the country, such as blowing down out houses, timber, &c. &c. The lands in cultivation have been badly washed by the violent rain that succeeded the storm.

The hail stones varied in bulk, from the size of a pea up to that of a chestnut. Some speak of having seen them as large as a hen's egg. A respectable gentleman living two miles from town, states that he saw lumps of hail in his yard nearly as large as a goose's egg, and that next morning he saw several as large as a hen's egg.

Danville Observer.

From the Rutherford Spectator.
HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—At the late term of the Superior Court held for the county of Buncombe, last week, Judge Seale on the bench, James Henry and James Sneed, were tried and convicted of highway robbery, and sentenced to be hung on the 29th inst. The trial created much interest, and was ably conducted by the counsel on both sides, and the testimony was patiently heard and examined by the judge. The indictment charged the prisoners, with taking and leading away, with a felonious intent, and with force and arms, a mare from the possession of Elsberry Holcombe, in January last, in or near the highway leading from Asheville to Greenville, S. C. The only material witness introduced by the State was Elsberry Holcombe, the young man from whom the property was taken—the prisoners not offering any. From the testimony of Mr. Holcombe, it appears, that in January last, during the session of the County Court in Asheville, that he was returning home, on horseback, from South Carolina; at about 12 o'clock, noon, he came up to a fire by the side of the road about two miles south of Asheville, at which were two men engaged in playing or gambling with a pack of cards; that, as the weather was cold, he got off his horse and left him standing by the road side, and stepped to the fire to warm; that the prisoners, addressing each other as strangers, proposed one to the other to bet for a bottle of liquor to be drank at the next tavern; that they afterwards bet each other fifty cents in money, and played for it, and that in all cases Sneed won; that the prisoners invited him to take a drink of some spirits which they had, and which he did; that the prisoners asked

the witness to bet, that he declined, and said that he did not know how to play, when they offered to learn him; that he told them he would not be learned; that Henry said, that if he, the witness, would not bet, he would bet for him, and that he would put his, the witness's mare, against \$50 of Sneed's money; that Sneed produced a quantity of money, yet he, the witness, persisted that he would not bet, and that if they played they must play on their own score; that the prisoners played a short game, when Sneed declared that he had won the mare; the witness protested, and declared that he had not bet; Sneed rose and stepped to the mare, only a few steps distant, when the witness, (beginning to think that Sneed was in earnest) made for the mare, and both seized the bridle about the same moment, when the witness told Sneed to let the mare alone—that he had not bet, but Sneed peremptorily ordered him to give her up, for he had won her; in the mean time, Henry walked up with both hands in his pantaloons pockets, and told the witness he had better give up the mare to Sneed, as he had won her fairly; when Sneed drew out a dirk, and brandishing it, threatened to plunge it into the witness if he did not give up the mare; the witness thinking his life in danger, both from the dirk of Sneed and presuming that Henry was grasping a pistol, and ready to assist Sneed in forcibly taking the mare, the witness let go the mare; the prisoners gave him back his saddle and saddle bags; the prisoners then mounted, and while leading off the witness' mare, were asked by the witness where they were going, when they replied they were going to Alabama; the witness went to Asheville, where he related the occurrence, and pursuit was immediately made for the prisoners.

It appeared from other testimony, that the prisoners, instead of taking the course they had told the witness they intended to take, had, soon after leaving the scene of robbery, struck into the woods, and after pursuing a devious course, crossed the river at an unusual and unfrequented place, in a canoe, and swam their horses; that they passed by Col. Deaver's where they made inquiries for the road leading to Asheville and to Waynesville, and were properly directed, and when asked by the informant which way they were going, they remarked that one was going to Asheville and the other to Waynesville, but that instead of taking the courses directed, they both passed on and both took the road leading towards the Warm Springs and Tennessee. The pursuing party first went to the scene of the robbery, and after some difficulty, fell upon their trail, which they pursued some time, but afterwards lost; they, however, persevered in the search, and at length got upon their trail, and ascertained from the citizens living along the road the course which they had taken; about midnight they came upon the prisoners at the house of Mr. Green, about 9 miles west of Asheville; the prisoners were in bed and apparently asleep when the pursuing party entered; the prisoners made no effort at resistance, and were bound with cords and taken to Asheville, and after being examined, committed to jail; in the bed of the prisoners was found a pistol, and in the pocket of one the dirk knife which was drawn up on Holcombe. From other testimony, it appeared that the prisoners had lodged the night previous to the robbery, at the house of Mr. Williamson, where they passed under fictitious names, and their conversation, (in rehearsing their adventures,) and conduct, was such as alarmed Mr. W. and his family. The prisoners from their appearance are between 20 and 30 years of age, and Henry in particular bears the looks of a villain, and some years the senior of Sneed. We are informed that each of the prisoners has a wife and children in Coke county, Tennessee. The prisoners are said, upon good authority, to belong to a band of villains, of about 20 or 30 in number, who make their headquarters in Coke county, Tennessee, who rally forth in smaller companies, through the neighboring states, for purposes of swindling, robbery, and if report be true, murder of such unsuspecting travellers as they may meet on the highways and houses of entertainment, and from whom they can obtain money and property. Although it is to be regretted that the lives of two fellow beings should fall a sacrifice for the offence committed; yet such is the alarming progress of the outrages committed on lives and property of peaceable citizens by this desperate and lawless gang, that justice demands condign punishment of the prisoners.

Post Office Department,
May 4 1855.

Notice to Mail Contractors, and others who are or may be Creditors of the Post Office Department.

The practice of accepting the drafts of persons in the employment of the Post office Department, for services thereafter to be due, as also for money due, will be discontinued. No drafts drawn after the promulgation of this notice, will be accepted or paid, unless drawn in pursuance of some special arrangement.

It is intended to pay promptly, at the end of this and each succeeding quarter, all just claims accruing against the Department, within such quarter, in such manner as will hereafter be made known.

As payments for services rendered will be promptly made, the performance of

the services contracted for will be rigidly exacted.

Fines will not be imposed without full inquiry and sufficient cause; but when imposed they will not be remitted.

Arrangements of former quarters will be paid as fast as the Department acquires the means.

No retrospective allowances will be made for any regular service hereafter rendered, such as carrying the mails in another manner, or more speedily, or more frequently, than is stipulated for in contracts. Improvements will be paid for only when they shall have been previously approved and ordered by the Department, and the rate of allowance fixed according to law.

AMOS KENDALL.

THE FIRST BLOW STRUCK!

The Cleveland (Ohio) Whig, of May 1st, copies an article from the Free Press, of April 29th, detailing some highly important particulars in relation to the border war, between the State of Ohio and the Territory of Michigan. We have not room to-day for the whole article from the Free Press, and will therefore give a synopsis of its details. The Cleveland Whig gives credit to the statements.

The Free Press states that the Governor of Ohio, in pursuance of an unconstitutional act of the Legislature of that state, and regardless of the admonitions he has received from the General Government, perseveres in his efforts to extend the jurisdiction of Ohio over a part of the territory of Michigan. For that purpose, he sent the commissioners of that state, escorted by an armed force, to the west end of Michigan territory, adjoining Indiana, to retrace and run the boundary line through Michigan, illegally claimed by Ohio. In virtue of a penal law of Michigan, pronounced valid by Attorney General Butler, Charles Hewitt, esq., a magistrate of Tecumseh, issued his warrant for the apprehension of Messrs. Patterson, Taylor and Seely, the aforesaid commissioners, and other persons, whose names were unknown, engaged in violating the laws of the territory. The warrant was given to the sheriff of Legaree, who summoned a posse of thirty or forty respectable persons of that county, and with them proceeded to the place where he understood the Ohio commissioners were stationed.

On arriving near the house of Phillips, 7 miles within the Michigan line, they found 9 or 10 armed men, ascertained to be a portion of the Ohio party, and demanded their surrender, which the latter refused to do, but levelled their arms and very coolly threatened to shoot the gentlemen sheriffs of Michigan! But the latter, nothing daunted, pressed hard upon their Ohio neighbors, and, in obedience to orders, fired over their heads, a manoeuvre which instantly caused them to take to their heels. They were, however, chased by the Michiganders, and captured, although "they had been instructed, and threatened not to be taken alive." ("Instructed not to be taken alive." Why, the gentlemen would have been "palsied by the will of their superiors." Col. Hawkins, the Ohio surveyor, and seven armed persons, were made prisoners, and brought to Tecumseh for examination.

The commissioners happened to be at another house, two hundred yards from that of Phillips, when the above prisoners were taken. They run into the woods, were pursued, but not overtaken. One of them, Gen. Taylor, made a very rapid retreat to Monroe, a distance of about 30 miles, never stopping until he arrived there. The other commissioners subsequently followed him.

The Governor of Ohio, who has a force of 500 troops collected at Monroe, has issued orders for the raising and marching of 10,000 men to that point, declaring the boundary lines shall be run, and the jurisdiction of Ohio extended over that portion of the Territory she claims, in despite of Michigan and any assistance the United States may afford her. The Free Press presumes that an invasion will be promptly repelled, not by a posse, but by all the force which can be raised in the Territory. It has no doubt the President, as soon as he learns the particulars, will promptly interfere with effect against Ohio.

The Cleveland Whig adds, that the Steamboat Monroe, which just arrived at that port from Detroit, bringing the news that militia were accumulating at Gov. Lucas' headquarters—he having, in fact, ordered out, as stated, 10,000 men to protect the Commissioners. A gentleman from Washington named Bailey, had arrived at Cleveland, and left there to meet Messrs. Rush and Howard, probably with a design of making a survey, according with the views of the President and the Attorney General.

OHIO AND MICHIGAN.

The annexed letter, which we received yesterday from the seat of Government of Ohio, gives the latest information of the state of affairs between the belligerents.

National Intelligencer.

Columbus, May 7, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: The Governor and his suite, commissioners, chain-carriers, &c. arrived in this city last evening, being unable to finish the running of the line, in consequence, as they state, of the superior force of Michigan. The Governor intends to convene the Legislature

about the first Monday in June, for the purpose of asking an appropriation to defray the necessary expenses of such a force as he may deem necessary to accomplish the intention of the Legislature, in the act of last session, providing for the resurvey of the boundary line, and the extending of jurisdiction over the territory in dispute. I think that the appropriation will be made, though it will meet with considerable opposition.

Yours, &c.

Ballooning.—We learn, says the Boston Evening Gazette, that Mr. Louis Lauriat, intends to make an ascension shortly, accompanied by his daughter. After having demonstrated that there is no danger in his machine, he intends to keep it permanently inflated under a building, and to send up those who wish to see the world and the wonders thereof, on calm days, two thousand feet or more, the balloon being always secured by a strong cord. The aeronauts will be wound down again by a windlass.

Good Health.—If ever, says the Boston Medical Journal, there was a period of universal good health, in New England, this is the time. No epidemic is known to exist; the bills of mortality have been exceedingly small, and physicians, though nearly out of employment, cordially unite in the general expression of thankfulness to a kind Providence.

The approaching Comet.—According to Mr. Pontecoulant, a French astronomer, this comet has been gradually diminishing in lustre since first discovered. It will appear he thinks about the middle of November, but exact calculation is impossible from the number of quantities that enter into the computation, the little knowledge we have of the planet Uranus, and the influence of a resisting medium which diminishes the longer axis of the comet's orbit, and therefore its time of revolution, &c. It will be visible in Europe from the end of August or beginning of September, two months before it reaches its perihelion. Its position is favorable to render its appearance brilliant. But notwithstanding the frightful prognostications of Lieut. Morrison of the British Navy, it will not seem larger than a star of the first magnitude, with a pale nebulousity around it. It will disappear the end of December.

Penalty of Carelessness.—The Supreme Court now in session at Concord, have decided in favor of the Plaintiff in the action brought against the town of Lowell, by Mr. Currier, for neglecting to keep the roads, &c. in safety and repair, in consequence of which he was precipitated with a horse and chaise, accompanied by a young lady, down a precipice of twenty feet, formed by the excavation of the Lowell Rail Road. The case was tried at the Court of Common Pleas last year, and a verdict rendered of damages to the tune of \$3500, which being doubled according to law makes the sum \$7000. This amount, the verdict being confirmed by the decision of the Supreme Court, the town will now have to pay.

Boston Mer. Journal.

Justice if not Law.—At a late Hustings Court in Williamsburg, Va. a case of assault and battery was decided under the following circumstances. The Plaintiff was brother to the Defendant's wife, and brought suit for damages sustained by a severe beating inflicted on him by Defendant. On the trial it was proved that the Plaintiff had whipped his sister, which occasioned the castigation he received from the Defendant. The Jury, after an absence of ten minutes, brought in a verdict of not guilty as to the Defendant, but ordered the Plaintiff to receive 39 lashes, and the costs of suit to be paid by Plaintiff's counsel, which sentence was immediately carried into effect. The law of the case, we presume, will be found in the second section of "Lynch's Law."

From the Exeter (N. H.) News Letter.

Married in Candia, Mr. Samuel Woodman to Mrs. Sally Woodman. They had previously lived together in the marriage state for nearly thirty years. At the last Term of the Superior Court in this county, the wife's petition for a divorce, on account of the husband's extreme cruelty, was presented, the charges proved—and a bill of divorce granted. A new courtship commenced—the hatchet was buried—and the fond couple, too impatient to abide "the law's delay" of a fortnight, for the usual punishment, repaired incontinently to a magistrate, who united the ardent lover and the blushing bride in those sacred bonds that nothing but death—or the Superior Court—can sever.

"Divore'd like scissors rent in twain,
Each moun'd the rivet out;
Now hatched and riveted again,
They'll make the old shears cut."

N. B. The court does not sit again till December.

Valuable Publications.

We have received the first numbers of the twenty-sixth volume of Littell's "MUSEUM OF FOREIGN LITERATURE AND SCIENCE." It is a compilation from English magazines, and comprises most of the articles to be found in those periodicals interesting to the American reader. The work has recently been greatly enlarged and otherwise improved, and is

now published by Mr. Adam Waldie. Subscription price 6 dollars in advance.

Mr. Waldie is now the publisher of three highly interesting periodical works, viz. the MUSEUM, the PORT FOLIO, and the LIBRARY. All of these works can be had for twelve dollars a year, and will furnish an amount of reading sufficient to satisfy any ordinary appetite. In order to accommodate those who have made payment for the current year, Mr. Waldie makes the following propositions:

I. Those who have paid or now pay \$5 00 for the Library, shall receive the Museum and Port Folio, the price of which is \$9 00, on the payment of \$7 00.

II. Those who have paid or now pay \$6 00 for the Museum, shall receive the Library and Port Folio, the price of which is separately \$8 00, on the payment of \$6 00.

III. Those who have paid or now pay for the Port Folio shall receive the Library and Museum on paying such a sum as will be equal to \$12 00 on the whole.

REMARKS.—The three works thus issued together comprise a greater amount of the current literature of the age than is issued in a periodical form from any other office in the United States, and will, the proprietor believes, with the addition of a good newspaper, supply to families all the advantages which could be furnished in a most extensive reading-room in one of our Atlantic cities. In the Library the newest and best books are regularly published; in the Museum and Port Folio it has been found by experience that every thing we could wish to copy from the entire British literary periodicals, omitting mostly the political articles, can be rapidly issued. These publications embrace so much that is desirable to be known, and are so generally perused in the best circles in America, that to be without either is to drop a link in the literary chain. They are all under the control of one mind, and therefore the reader will very rarely indeed be compelled to pay for the same matter twice, as they are independent of each other, complete in themselves, and free in general from any repetitions of the same articles. These views the proprietor respectfully throws out for the consideration of the friends of sound and wholesome literature.

A. W.

Either of these works can be seen at this Office.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening the 14th instant, by Thomas Holden, esq. Mr. WILLIAM PARKER to Miss DRADY HARRIS, daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Harris, all of this county.

On the same evening by John J. Freeland, esq. Mr. HARRISON CATES to Miss ELVINA TREASLEY.

Weekly Almanac.

| MAY. | Sun rises | Sun sets | MOON'S PHASES. |
|---------------|--------------|-------------|----------------|
| 22 Friday, | 4 58 7 | 2 | |
| 23 Saturday, | 4 57 7 | 3 | |
| 24 Sunday, | 4 57 3 | 4 | |
| 25 Monday, | 4 56 7 | 4 | |
| 26 Tuesday, | 4 56 7 | 4 | |
| 27 Wednesday, | 4 55 7 | 5 | |
| 28 Thursday, | 4 54 7 | 6 | |

FOR SALE.

A GOOD, strong, family BAROUCHE, and two sets of Harness; also a plain SUHKY with Harness.

Inquire at this office.
May 31. 71-6w

THE SILK CULTURIST.

THE Executive Committee of the Hartford County Silk Society, have commenced a monthly publication, called the Silk Cultivist and Farmer's Manual.

The object of the publication is to disseminate a thorough knowledge of the cultivation of the Mulberry Tree, in all its varieties—The rearing of Silk Worms—The production of Cocoons and the Reeling of Silk, in the most approved method. The importance of this knowledge will appear from the fact that the net profit of land devoted to the culture of Silk is double, if not triple, to that derived from any other crop which can be put upon it. It is also a fact, that every moderate farmer can raise several hundred dollars worth of Silk, without interfering with his ordinary agricultural operations. But in order to avail himself of this facility to obtain competency and wealth, which our soil and climate have given him, he must possess information on the subject—for without it his attempts will be fruitless. It is, therefore, the object of the Committee to diffuse this information as extensively as possible, and at the cheapest rate. The publication will contain a complete manual or directory from sowing the seed to reeling the Silk, together with such facts and experiments, as will enable farmers to raise Silk and prepare it for market, without further knowledge or assistance. It will also contain interesting matter on agricultural subjects in general.

TERMS.—The Cultivist will be published in monthly numbers of Eight Quarto Pages, at FIFTY CENTS a year. No subscription will be received unless paid in ADVANCE, and for not less than a year.

Subscriptions received by F. G. COMSTOCK, Secretary, Hartford, Conn., to whom also, Communications may be addressed; which, if post paid, will be attended to.

Editors who will copy the above, shall receive the publication for one year.

Hartford, April, 1855. 71—

THE HIGH BRED



CONTRACT.

IS now at his stand, the breeders of the horses are requested to call and see him, season commences 1st of February, ends 15th June. For particulars see handbill.

ALLEN J. DAVIE.

January 15 67—



The following beautiful lines are from the pen of a son of the gifted Mrs. Hemans. He is yet a student. His mother's vein of delicate sensibility and deep feeling, is visible in every thought.

They ask me why I do not weep?
They say my love was chill—
Oh! think not sorrow is not deep
Because its voice is still.
The secret pang—the smothered sigh
Corrode the heart—but shun the eye.
It was not beauty's power that moved
This fond heart to adore—
I loved her not as others loved,
And yet I loved her more.
For though her outward form was fair,
Within was beauty still more rare.
And yet I scarcely ought to mourn
The spirit early flown,
Ere that soft heart by anguish torn
Affliction's blight had known—
For I'm in tears, and she at rest—
The sufferer cannot weep the blest.
She sleeps wherein the balmy air,
The perfumed wild flowers wave;
And violets spring in garlands fair
Around her hallowed grave;
And wait their sweet—their living breath,
Around the silent couch of death.
And often at the evening's close
I seek that lonely tomb—
To tend a solitary rose
Which blossoms o'er her bloom—
A graceful emblem of the dead,
As pure and bright—as swiftly fled!

HENRY W. HEMANS.
Shrewsbury, Eng.

From the Boston Galaxy.

LAND SPECULATIONS.

By JOHN NEAL.

Want to buy a tract this mornin'?

No.

Want to sell?

Why that depends upon circumstances—what'll ye give?

What'll ye take?

Why to tell the truth, I don't care much about sellin' to day—turning a roll of tobacco in his mouth, and trying to spit against the wind through his shut teeth—timber land's risin' so fast now 't a feller can't keep up with it; if he stops long enough to count his money, or even to look at his watch—hey?

Why don't you buy then? (lugging forth a beautiful map, and revealing to a passage way where it could be unrolled with safety.) Here's a chance worth havin', I tell ye. One quarter o' this township's just sold to a company from New York for seven dollars an acre—bought day before yesterday for two and a half.

Man alive! I know that are township every inch on't! I went over it myself no less than three times, about a year and a half ago, when 'twas offered to me at two and three pence an acre, to see if I could make up my mind to buy it at that price—and I couldn't; I'll be darned if I could.

More fool you; but why didn't you take hold?

Why there wa'n't no timber to speak of—and where there was any there wa'n't no water.

No timber! no water! Why look here! (unrolling the map, and pointing to a pari where a magnificent wilderness and ever so many broad blue streams were laid out, rippling through the townships in every possible direction, with natural basins just where they were wanted, mills and mill privileges, together with a view of the rail road to Quebec, and a multitude of other conveniences, all set forth in black and white)—Look here, friend! What do you say to that, hey?

What do I say to that? why I say—(drawing in his breath and letting it forth again with a long protracted whistle)—whe-w-e-w! don't cost much to make trees on paper—nor water nyther.

Oh, I understand ye! (said the other); you want to buy—(rolling up the map and walking away, with a wink to the bystanders, most of whom followed him to the next corner like so many rats tolled away by a rat-catcher.

My attention was now attracted by a loud whispering from the midst of another group. Two men were standing apart, holding down their heads to the storm, and talking together just loud enough to be overheard, one with his back against a post, the other with his hand in his breeches pocket and his large fur cap turned up and pulled over his face so that you could but just see the twinkle of his eyes, into which a storm of sleet was driving. Near them was a number of young men, mostly shopkeepers and mechanics, who had been straining their credit to their last cent, mortgaging all the property they had on earth, and all their hopes, and issuing their notes for at least ten times more than they are worth—some with and some without umbrellas and great coats—their clothes dripping, their boots quenching at every step, the wet snow clinging to them all over in patches, and their fur caps looking like so many drowned puppies. One could have thought by the behaviour of both parties that they had agreed neither to see nor hear each other.

What'll you take for your bargain? said the tall man who stood with his back to the post, in a soft whisper which you might have heard half across the street, though the wind blew a regular Down Easter.

What'll I take?—what'll you give?—aint afraid to make an offer, hey?

Here the young men all contrived to hitch a little nearer—without being observed; all with their heads turned away, however—and all oddly enough: so canted up as to receive the wet snow in their ears. What could it have been for? Not because the two land speculators were trying to get a little to windward of them, hey? And then the fur collars on that side, somehow or other, didn't appear to fit so well as they ought.

What'll ye give? continued he.
What'll ye take?
I'll take an offer.
You will! Wal then, I'll give you fifty thousand dollars.

No—shaking off the snow from his comforter and turning on his heel as if to go away. But his companion followed and faced him, and the other group revolved in the same way—caps, umbrellas and all—each with the other was exposed now.

Wal now I've made my offer, it's your turn to make your'n—if you're any part of a man. What'll you take?

Take! I'll take one hundred thousand dollars.

No—but I'll tell you what I will do—I'll split the difference.

Wal, since 'ts you I don't care if I do, though I know it's worth two hundred thousand dollars every cent on't.

Pshaw! a likely story that—haw, haw, haw!

Likely story; and to show you that I haint no idee o' jockeyin', I'll tell you what I'll do—man fashion—jest step in here with me to the lawyer's and we'll finish the trade right away; and arter all is over, (pulling out his pocket book and showing heaps of money,) I'll give you five thousand dollars cash for one half the profits you'll make on the trade.

Why what the devil! (glancing at the bystanders, who were all staring open-mouthed at the bills, and fumbling at their breeches pockets with a true business-like air.) Why what on air do you sell for? Why don't you keep your lands, if you're so plucky sure they're a gwyin to rise in that way?

Why haint I got as much as I want? (with an air of indifference;) and more'n I can manage? My transactions have been putty heavy this last month, I can tell ye! Never want too many eggs in one basket. But if you aint satisfied though—there! (taking out two large parcels of United States Bank notes,) there's two thousand dollars! you needn't count it; you'll find it all right; now I'll give you that for your bargain, and we'll stop where we are and not go a step furdur.

Here was a clincher! The young men could stand it no longer. The writings were drawn, and before night six of the bystanders were in partnership with the purchaser for the same bargain, at a hundred thousand dollars for what they had seen him pay seventy-five thousand dollars for.

But who is that man, said I; I think I have seen his face before?

Which do you mean?

The tall man—the seller—he whose transactions have been so heavy this last month.

Oh! he's a New Hampshire man; failed about six months ago, and paid off his creditors at ten per cent; he began speculating in lands with a hundred and fifty dollars, which he had saved, nobody knows how—every thing he had on earth to my certain knowledge. And that sum he keeps for a nest-egg now.

And who is the other, pray?

Oh, he's another New Hampshire blade, supposed to be worth a hundred thousand dollars now; never was master of two pocket handkerchiefs at a time in his life till within the last month; and even now isn't the owner of three shirts with the same mark on them, I'll warrant ye.

And how in the name of all that is worshipful do these men manage? It appears to me to be sheer gambling and cheating.

The sheerest gambling, sir, and the boldest cheating. They buy they know not what, and they care not what; they never see the lands, they know nothing of the title or the law, they buy only to sell; the leaders in this extraordinary and almost universal hallucination were five out of six notorious gamblers; all they were worth, before they entered into the land speculations, they had obtained by cards or lotteries.

Of course there are often fictitious sales?

Undoubtedly. What could be easier? No combination is required; little or no money, and a rising market! They give their notes for three fourths, and sell on the same terms: so that when the wheel stops, as stop it must before long, all these wealthy men, and all these young adventurers, who are turning their backs upon all regular business, throwing up their trades, their shops, and the little they have been earning for years by hard work and sober industry, will find themselves worth only just what has been left of the first payment they have received, after deducting the first payment they have made—with their notes abroad for three times as much as they are worth, perhaps ten times as much, and

all their prospects in life blasted forever. Why sir, five persons out of every six you see are engaged in this business.

Another merino fever, hey?

Exactly, and I dare say you can remember—I can, as if it were but yesterday—when judicious men actually pawned away their watches to buy shares in Don Carlos, a ram valued at six thousand dollars!

Of a piece with the gold region! with the tulip mania! with the Mississippi scheme! with the South Sea scheme! and with the joint stock companies of England, when they actually formed associations for supplying London with milk, and for washing clothes on a scale that required an act of incorporation, a president, directors, and ever so many solicitors to manage the business! Not many years ago settling lands were all the rage for speculation here, and many men, judicious calculating men who knew what they were about, invested all they were worth in these very lands at 12½ cents the acre!—they might as well have thrown their money into the sea. So will it be with the timber lands to the last purchasers.

Where will this end, think ye?

End! In the discouragement of all sober and steady business; in the destruction of hundreds of industrious young men with their families; in the overthrow of the public moral sense, and in the inoculation of the whole community of New England with a spirit of desperate gambling, a spirit of rash, headlong, unprincipled and ruinous adventure—most ruinous to those who prosper most. End, sir! It will end in making confirmed gamblers and hideous profligates of hundreds, who, but a few days ago, would as soon have been caught tipsy in church, as at a billiard table or in a lottery office, in the present state of public opinion; and what is even worse, if worse can be, it will end in making thousands, who have held themselves aloof during the prevalence of this frightful mania, discontented and miserable, or ashamed of the honest profits of a regular business.

The whole neighborhood, the whole region of country, is defiled. New England is no longer what she was. Men risk now what is not their own, without reproach. What they gain is theirs—what they lose is their creditors. But beware! a good character is worth more than money to a young man. He who makes ten thousand dollars, makes but six hundred dollars a year. Who would sell himself for that—in other words, give up regular business that produced three or four times that, as many do—if he understands the value of character, or knows how to respect himself, or even to cipher.

FEMALE INFLUENCE.

MARRIED LADIES.

The influence which is peculiar to married ladies, results from their connexion and intercourse with their husbands and children. It is in vain for a man to say, "my wife shall not rule me." Now and then, perhaps, when their wills come in direct contact, he may keep possession of the field and flatter himself that he has won the victory. But even then, his generosity, if he have any, will induce him to waive any advantage he might have derived from it. And nineteen times in twenty, while he thinks he is pursuing an independent course, and assumes all the credit of his success, the suggestions or persuasions of his companion are influencing his opinions and controlling his conduct. If in addition to the usual charms of her sex, she possesses gentleness of manners, sweetness of disposition, and a well cultivated mind, it must require a singular share of obstinacy to withstand her influence in a single instance.

As regards the rising generation, the case is still more plain. Children in the early period of life are almost wholly under the care and direction of the mother. Their minds are developed under her tender and constant cultivation. Their characters are usually formed at an early period, when their ideas being few, impressions are easily made, and when they naturally apply to their mother for advice and instruction. Besides the greater freedom which is observable in their intercourse with her than with their father, and the fact that they are almost continually in her society, it constitutes a great part of her occupation to unfold their tender power and impart to them the rudiments of their education.

A pious, intelligent and faithful mother, is the greatest earthly blessing that a merciful Providence can bestow on a child. If she performs her duty, her offspring will rise up and call her blessed.

It is evident from the biographies of Washington and Dwight, that their intellectual and moral greatness was derived from the blessing of Heaven on the instructions and advice of their mothers. The same is no doubt true of many if not all the worthies of our land and the benefactors of our race.

ADVENTURE OF A JANISSARY.

A circumstance which lately occurred at Constantinople, serves to show the detestation in which the crime of treachery is held in the East.

An Ousta, or Captain of the Janissaries, having succeeded in escaping death at the time of the destruction of that militia, concealed himself in a vault belonging to a house which he possessed in the

Valley of Nightingales, at Sentari. There he had lived since the year 1826; his mother and sister being the only persons acquainted with the secret of his retreat. His relations and friends visited the house without having the most remote suspicion of the place in which he was concealed. For the space of eight years the family had subsisted on the wreck of their fortune, but at length their means were exhausted and they fell into distress. They gradually disposed of their property, till all they possessed was the house; the sale of which would inevitably lead to the discovery of the fugitive.

In this extremity the Ousta determined to confide his secret to a merchant named Ibrahim, who had once been his intimate friend, and who was still his debtor for one half of a bill of 12,500 piastres. The sister of the unfortunate Ousta, on presenting the bond to Ibrahim, offered to destroy it for the moderate sum of one thousand piastres. Ibrahim affected great sympathy for the misfortunes of his old friend, inquired into the place of his concealment, swore to keep the secret, and promised the thousand piastres; but the villain immediately flew to the Seraskier Pacha and betrayed the Ousta. The minister heard his story, and after his departure directed some of his officers to keep watch upon him. A cavass was then despatched to the Valley of Nightingales with orders to bring away the Ousta, and to quiet his alarm and that of his family by assuring them that his excellency the Seraskier pledged himself to obtain his pardon.

After much hesitation on the part of his mother and sister, the Ousta came from his hiding place, and declared himself ready to follow his guides to the palace of the Seraskier, where he was firmly convinced that death awaited him. On being ushered into the presence of the Minister he fell on his knees; but in spite of the rags with which he was covered, his excellency raised him up and desired him to take a seat by his side. Slaves entered and handed him a pipe and coffee. The Ousta was overwhelmed with astonishment. He feared that he was the victim a mystification which would only render his impending fate more dreadful. But when a rich dress was brought to him, when two thousand piastres were presented to him by the Seraskier, and when he was permitted to return home, his fears were turned to joy, and he retired invoking blessings on the Sultan and his minister.

The traitor Ibrahim was condemned to pay to the Ousta one half of his debt, together with the interest (a condition which the municipal laws of Constantinople do not admit in any case); and he would moreover have paid with his head the forfeit of his baseness, had not his wife and four children on their knees implored the mercy of the Seraskier.

The Sultan has expressed his approval of the conduct of his Prime Minister in this affair, by sending to the Ousta the sum of ten thousand piastres, and employing him in an honorable and lucrative mission.

From the Constantinian Chronicle.

As I was travelling lately to the west, said a friend to me, I stopped one evening in a beautiful grove, in which a Methodist society were offering praise to God. The clergyman, if I may call him so, was a large, hard-featured man, with a voice that might have been heard half a mile, and a spirit full of zeal and fire.

He prayed long and fervently; and to every petition and thanksgiving I observed that a loud "amen" was returned by an aged sinner close to me, whose nose and countenance bore throughout marks of devotion to the still. At length the minister, having prayed for us all in general, opened his eyes and turning them full upon my stout "amen" sayer, continued—And especially, our Father, we would pray to thee for our brother Joseph Giles: thou knowest that he has been a mighty sinner; and though often seemingly regenerate, yet was it only sham, sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal, for just so often he has backslided. Now, Father, lest he should backslide again, we pray thee that while in his present blessed state of mind, thou wilt remove him bodily from among us; let him die that he may live. The "amens" of my neighbor ceased long before the parson concluded his petition; but such was its effect upon the backslider, as I was afterwards informed, that having the fear of death ever after immediately before his eyes, he never dared for a moment to relapse into sin.

Plague during the Middle Ages.

Every country in Europe, and Italy perhaps more than any other, was visited during the middle ages by frightful plagues, which followed each other in such quick succession that they gave the exhausted people scarcely any time for recovery. The Oriental bubo-plague ravaged Italy sixteen times between the years 1119 and 1340. Smallpox and measles were still more destructive than in modern times, and occurred as frequently. St. Anthony's fire was the dread of town and country; and that disgusting disease, the leprosy, which, in consequence of the crusades, spread its insinuating poison in all directions, snatching from the paternal hearth innumerable victims, who, banished from human society, pined away in lonely huts, which

er they were accompanied only by the pity of the benevolent and their own despair. All these calamities, of which the moderns have scarcely retained any recollection, were heightened to an incredible degree by the Black Death, which spread boundless devastation and misery over Italy. Men's minds were everywhere morbidly sensitive; and as it happens with individuals whose sense, when they are suffering under anxiety, become irritable, so that trifles are magnified into objects of great alarm, and slight shocks, which would scarcely affect the spirits when in health, give rise in them to severe diseases; so it was with the whole nation, at all times so alive to emotions, and at that period so sorely pressed with the horrors of death.

Hecker's Epidemics of the Middle Ages.

THE WITCH'S BRIDLE.

In the steeple of Forfar is preserved a curiosity well worth the attention of tourists. It is called 'The Witch's Bridle.' The form of the object is very simple. A small circle of iron, sufficient to enclose the head, is divided into four sections which are connected with hinges. A short chain hangs from behind. In the front, but pointing inwards, is a prong-like the rowel of an old-fashioned spur, which entered the mouth, and by depressing the tongue acted as a gag. The use of the thing was exactly what its name portends. By it, as with a bridle, the unfortunate old women formerly burnt at Forfar for the supposed crime of witchcraft, were led out of town to the place of execution. Its further and more important purposes were, to bind the culprit to the stake, and prevent her crying during the dreadful process of death. When all was over, the bridle used to be found among the ashes of the victim.

Picture of Scotland.

VICTIMS OF THE INQUISITION.

A curious publication, showing the number of victims that have been sacrificed by the Inquisition, has just appeared, and according to which 105,286 fell under Torquemada, 51,137 under Cisneros, 34,952 under Diego Perez.

Those who suffered under the Inquisition who preceded these three monsters, amounted to 3,410,215. It is reckoned that 31,912 have been burnt alive, 15,659 have suffered the punishment of the statue, and 291,450 that of the penitentiaries. Five hundred thousand families have been destroyed by the Inquisition, and it has cost Spain two millions of her children.

THE UNCONSCIOUS CLERK.

A few years ago, the clerk at one of the chapels at Birmingham, previous to the commencement of the service, dirtied his hands by putting some coal on the fire, and unconsciously rubbing his face, besmeared it so as to resemble a son of Vulcan. He turned into the reading desk, where he naturally attracted great attention, which was considerably increased when he gave out the first line of the hymn, 'Behold the brightness of my face.' The entire congregation could no longer preserve their gravity, and an involuntary laugh burst from every corner of the chapel.

From the Boston Transcript.

AN ALARM.

An incident of a rather ludicrous nature occurred a short time since in one of the seaboard towns of the "Bay State." Mr. B. a citizen of the north part of the town, was called upon at his workshop by Mr. M. a fellow townsman who resided about two miles from Mr. B., when the following dialogue ensued:

Mr. B. Good morning, Mr. M.; you are quite a stranger in this part of the town. How do you do?

Mr. M. I am tolerable. How are you and the family?

Mr. B. We are all well, with the exception of a few slight colds. What is the news in your neighborhood?

Mr. M. Nothing particular. What do you hear?

Mr. B. Nothing of importance. We have a plenty of rain of late.

Mr. M. Yes; and they say,

"March winds and April showers,

Bring forth fruits and May flowers."

Mr. M. (again, after a pause of about half a minute.) I called down here to see if I could find the captain of the Engine. My father's house is on fire, and I should like to have the captain bring up some of his men to help put it out.

Mr. B. Hangnation! why didn't you cry fire!

Is it useful? Is it proper?—If we would propose these questions to ourselves, touching our conduct, and the acts which we contemplate doing, we should be deterred from vice, and kept in a right and safe course. We should unite the right and the expedient in the conduct we pursue, and then we should maintain pure consciences and be most secure from evil.

There is one single fact that one may oppose to all the wit and argument of infidelity, that no man ever repented of Christianity on his death bed.

Hannah Moore.

Life of Man.—Man passes his life in reasoning of the past, in complaining of the present, and in trembling for the future.